

REMARKSClaim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Yassin et al. (US 6,829,745) in view of Petty et al. (US 6, 342,907).

For a §103 obviousness rejection to be proper, the Examiner must meet the burden of establishing that all elements of the invention are disclosed in the prior art; that the prior art relied upon, coupled with knowledge generally available in the art at the time of the invention, must contain some suggestion or incentive that would have motivated the skilled artisan to modify a reference or combined references; and that the proposed modification of the prior art must have had a reasonable expectation of success, determined from the vantage point of the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made. MPEP 2143.

Claim 1

Claim 1 recites a method of parsing content received by at least one client coupled to a server, the method comprising “receiving, by at least one client, a parser from a server; reconstructing said parser in a web browser operating in said at least one client; and parsing the received content by said at least one client.”

Yassin fails to disclose reconstructing the parser in a web browser operating in the at least one client, as recited in Claim 1. Examiner admits that Yassin is silent regarding this claim limitation. However, Examiner asserts that Petty discloses a content parsing system parsing content for display at the client device, including reconstructing the parser in a web browser operating in at least one client, and therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Petty

into the system of Yassin. Applicant respectfully disagrees with Examiner's contentions.

Petty does not disclose reconstructing the parser in a web browser operating in at least one client, as recited in Claim 1. Petty, as cited by Examiner, merely discloses "when a user links to a web page that incorporates a Java applet developed using the PDML framework, the archived class library is downloaded to the web client, and all parsing and rendering is performed in the browser's execution space." (Col. 10, lines 20-26). If Examiner is asserting that "the archived class library" is a parser, Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner provide evidence, or else withdraw the rejection.

Additionally, even if Petty did teach reconstructing the parser in a web browser operating in a client, there is no suggestion or incentive that would motivate one ordinarily skilled in the art to modify Yassin to include this element.

Yassin teaches a method and system wherein a server transforms "an XML document structured according to a set of XML grammar rules to at least one XML document structured according to at least one subset of the set of XML grammar rules." (Col. 2, lines 36-40). The server receives the document and "determines whether the destination computing devices of DOC1 include a micro-parser configured for parsing XML documents according to one or more subsets of the set of XML grammar rules. If so, the destination server 30 provides a respective XML grammar restriction style sheet (GRSS) for each subset of the set of XML grammar rules ... The XSLT engine 50 transforms or translates document DOC1 into one or more documents DOC2, DOC3 using transformation rules provided by the GRSSs ...." (Col. 3, lines 40-53). Therefore, there is no reason for reconstructing the parser in the client since the server transforms the document (the content) based on, and in order to accommodate, the particular micro-

parser of each device/client. Reconstructing the parser would be an unnecessary use of resources, having the potential for disturbing Yassin's already sufficient system.

Furthermore, if the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious. MPEP 2143.01.

Yassin operates on the principle that the content (XML document) is transformed to accommodate a specific micro-parser. Therefore, modifying Yassin by providing the step of reconstructing the parser in the client would change its principle of operation since the micro-parser would be modified to accommodate the content from the server rather than the server modifying the content to accommodate the micro-parser.

Additionally, Yassin is directed towards clients that are thin devices, such as personal digital assistants and cellular telephones, having limited processing and information storage resources. Yassin describes these devices as not having adequate resources for processing and storing the programmable instructions of an XML parser for parsing XML documents to extract data elements, or for processing and storing the software modules of the XSLT engine for transforming the extracted data elements according to instructions set forth by an XSL style sheet. (Col. 1, lines 51-65). These devices include a micro-parser that contains "programmable instructions indicative of only a subset of the XML grammar rule set to forego from over-loading the processing resources and from using too much of the storage resources of the thin device ...." (Col. 2, lines 1-6). Given the limited capabilities of these devices/clients, Yassin actually teaches away from reconstructing the parser in a web browser operating in the client, since to do so would add unnecessary and undesirable demands on them.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that there is no suggestion or incentive that would motivate one ordinarily skilled in the art to modify Yassin to include the step of reconstructing the parser in a web browser operating in the client.

Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 1 is patentable over Yassin in view of Petty. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 1 is currently in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

#### Claims 2-13

Since Claims 2-13 depend from Claim 1, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 2-13 are also patentable as they contain the same limitations as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 2-13 are currently in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

#### Claim 14

The same arguments made above with respect to the patentability of Claim 1 are applicable to the patentability of Claim 14 as well. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 14 is currently in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

#### Claims 15-23

Since Claims 15-23 depend from Claim 14, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 15-23 are also patentable as they contain the same limitations as Claim 14. Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 15-23 are currently in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 24

The same arguments made above with respect to the patentability of Claim 1 are applicable to the patentability of Claim 24 as well. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 24 is currently in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

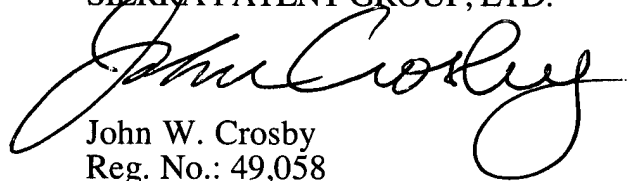
Claims 25-33

Since Claims 25-33 depend from Claim 24, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 25-33 are also patentable as they contain the same limitations as Claim 24. Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 25-33 are currently in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner has any questions regarding this application, the Examiner may telephone the undersigned at 775-586-9500.

Respectfully submitted,  
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